

A CAVE IS FOUND

Dr. Carmichael's Signal Success
As an Explorer.

ARE PICTURED ROCKS INSIDE

Prof. Alexander's Opinion—A Sacrifice Stone Near Waialua.
Kalakaua's Notes.

Dr. Carmichael, the United States quarantine surgeon, who is stationed in Honolulu, called on Professor W. D. Alexander, at the Survey department yesterday, and made known the discovery of an ancient cave in the vicinity of Koko Head.

The newly discovered cave is in the Maunaloa district on this island, and is located near the coast and about half way between Koko Head and Makapuu point. "Pictured Rocks" were found inside the cave, and at Professor Alexander's suggestion, Dr. Carmichael and his party will make another visit to the cave to study the characters inscribed there for the purpose of ascertaining if they are similar to the pictured ledges of Kauai and elsewhere.

Dr. Carmichael has been scientifically inclined since his arrival in Honolulu and proposes to make the closest study of his discovery. Professor Alexander is positive that the existence of the cave in the Koko Head country has never been known to historians. A short time ago a party consisting of B. F. Dillingham, Governor A. S. Cleghorn, Major Curtis P. Iaukea and Colonel Whyte of Seattle, were riding over the plains, back some five or six miles from Waialua, when they came to a natural bridge, crossing two ravines. On beyond, one or two hundred yards, was found a large stone, and near by three large holes. A little further on were the indelible marks of an ancient city.

This is known to have been the stamping ground of Koko, the Cannibal chief. He was widely known throughout Oahu as Kalo Alkanaka. The stone, where he executed his victims and the holes in the earth, were the ovens in which their bodies were cremated.

The late king Kalakaua in his "Legends and Myths of Hawaii," has this to say of the Cannibal chief and his settlement:

"It may be assumed that near the close of the seventeenth century, Kalo Alkanaka, the chief of the cannibals of Halemanu, and his people landed at Waialua, Oahu. They came from Kauai where they had been living for the previous ten years or so. They are said to have come to Kauai from one of the Southern Islands, which our tradition does not mention, in double canoes, and as they were in a starving condition, it was thought that they had been blown thither by adverse winds while journeying to some other Islands. They lived at first on land near the foot of the mountains back of Waimea, then in a secluded valley in the mountains of Haupu. Kalo Alkanaka was of chiefly proportions, and his muscular limbs were tattooed with rude representations of birds, sharks, and other fishes. His features were rather of the Papuan cast. His people were somewhat darker than the Kaulians; they were expert fishermen and swimmers."

The execution stone used by the Cannibal chief was exceedingly interesting to the members of Mr. Dillingham's party. The descriptions were very similar to that of Gilbert Farquhar Mathison, who made a visit to the stone in the year 1822, and has this to say about it: "I had expected to find a monument of great magnitude, instead of which I saw nothing but a flat stone, resembling an English tomb-stone, about five feet broad by six or seven feet in length. The surface was very smooth and upon it I discovered many rude representations of men and animals, similar to those which have from time to time been met with and described among the Indians of America. Many were defaced, and in others I could trace no resemblance to any known objects, either animate or inanimate; the stone itself was very imperfect, pieces of it having been broken off on different sides, which I learnt from the guide had been done by neighboring inhabitants, in order to convert the materials into knives, mirrors, pots, and other domestic utensils, which were always fabricated from stones in former times, previous to the introduction of iron by foreign traders."

The drawings at Honanau, Kona, Hawaii, and at Keoniloo beach, Koloa, Kauai, have been written about considerably. They are perhaps the most famous in the group.

A Wedding.

A quiet and informal wedding took place on Thursday evening at the residence of H. M. Whitney, on King street in this city, when Mr. Allen M. Nowell and Miss Ruth Taplin were united in the bonds of matrimony.

Rev. W. M. Kincaid performing the ceremony. Mr. Nowell is bookkeeper of the Hawaiian Agricultural Company at Pahala, Kau, Hawaii, filling the position formerly held by the late Mr. Zeigler. Miss Taplin is the daughter of Mr. M. Taplin of Boston, and arrived here on Wednesday in the Mariposa. The ceremony was witnessed by the relatives and friends of the young couple. Mr. and Mrs. Nowell left yesterday in the steamer Mauna Loa, and will make their home in Pahala.

HE CAME NEAR DYING.

Frank Sherwood was down town today, the first time since he had his tussle with cholera morbus. He says he drove thirty miles after he was taken, and never came so near dying in his life. After this when he goes out in the country he will take a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy with him.—Missouri Valley (Iowa) Times. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. L. all druggists and dealers.

WITH THE 20TH

Transport Scandia has
Regiment of Regulars.

Made a Good Run—is to Await the
Morgan City—A Fighting Command.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The Twentieth United States Infantry regulars are city visitors. They came on the U. S. army transport Scandia early yesterday morning, arriving two days earlier than expected.

The Scandia received orders in San Francisco to sail for Honolulu and await the Morgan City, which would carry later orders. This cutter transport was scheduled to sail out of the Golden Gate a few hours after the Scandia left. If she has not been detained, the Morgan City may be expected to arrive in port today.

If the Scandia is accompanied by the Morgan City, that vessel will steam ahead and arrive in Manila several days before the Morgan City.

A total of 1211 passengers are on the Scandia, all belonging to the Twentieth Infantry, save four recruits for the Iowa regiment. The Regimental band is aboard. The regiment is in charge of Brigadier General Wheaton.

Shortly after arrival in port, the Regulars came ashore and were marched up Nuuanu Valley for exercise. They were headed by the regimental band.

The Twentieth regulars have been stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. They saw active service in Cuba and were highly commended.

Captain A. S. Brooks, U. S. A., is the quartermaster in charge. F. W. Hart is master, having succeeded Captain Messer. The personnel of the other officers includes: F. E. Magune, Chief officer; F. A. Gardner, second officer; F. M. Bucklin, purser; L. I. Corbin, freight clerk and E. J. French, chief engineer.

Coffins on the Ohio.

(Examiner 25th.)

The transport steamer Ohio will have in her hold when she sails for Manila 500 coffins. Several drays were engaged to-day in hauling the coffins to the steamer and by night there was a great pile of them on Folsom-street wharf waiting to be stowed aboard the transport. Six experienced undertakers will go on the transport to superintend the shipment of remains of soldiers. On arrival at this port the bodies will be either sent to relatives or buried in the national cemetery at the Presidio.

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Independence.

TWO AGUINALDO MEN HERE

One Talks Freely—Rebel Chief
Stands Out Against Annexation—Ready For a Fight.

The America Maru has on board as through passengers, two members of Aguinaldo's special commission to Washington. The other three members of the commission passed through on the Nippon Maru last month.

General E. Riego de Dios and Senor M. Rivera are the commissioners now in the city. They started from Manila with the other members, but were detained in Yokohama on account of the sickness of the General. General Dios is an old soldier and has been Aguinaldo's companion throughout several revolutions. He is a thorough Filipino, has never been outside of his native country and speaks his native tongue only. Mr. Rivera is the secretary of the commission. He is 26 years of age and is an interesting conversationalist. He was educated in the English schools of Hongkong and has been interested in Aguinaldo's secrets and intrigues from his boyhood days.

Mr. Rivera talked quite freely to the Advertiser last evening.

"Aguinaldo's second proclamation," said he, "which he issued to his people shortly after the departure of our commission from Manila, called for either death or independence. Our Congress, which is in session at Malolos, has passed a vote of confidence in Aguinaldo and authorized him to make war on the Americans whenever he may deem it advisable."

"General Otis gave out a proclamation to the people of the Philippine Islands early in January, and titled himself as Military Governor. He also gave out impression that it was the intention of the United States to annex the Philippines. In responding to this proclamation, Aguinaldo protested to General Otis calling himself Military Governor of the Philippines. Our President solemnly proclaimed that he did not place himself under any obligation to acknowledge the sovereignty of America in our beloved soil, either in Singapore, Hongkong or the Philippines. On the contrary Aguinaldo insists that he was given to understand by Admiral Dewey and General Merritt that the purpose of the United States in waging war against the Spaniards was to give the Filipinos their freedom and independence."

"Aguinaldo in his second proclamation, in which he declares firmly for absolute independence or death, gives in detail his side of the present controversy. The proclamation was addressed to all foreign nations and stated in positive terms that if hostilities began, the United States alone was to blame. This document created much excitement throughout Manila and all the provinces."

"Do you think that Aguinaldo appreciated the military resources of the United States?"

"Yes, fully," quickly responded Mr. Rivera. "Aguinaldo knows that we are weak and that the United States is mighty, but that is not the issue. He is seeking the freedom and independence of his people. It is that and nothing else. Aguinaldo and all his followers will give up their lives before submitting to American rule. It is Independence or Death."

Mr. Rivera stated that Aguinaldo has never been outside of the Philippines except recently when he visited Hongkong and Shanghai.

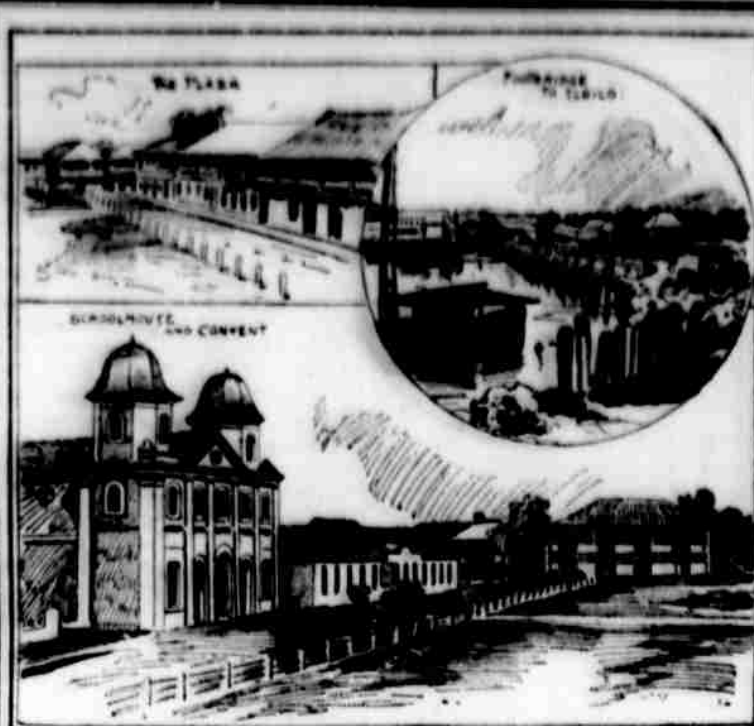
The second and very sensational proclamation issued by General Aguinaldo, was posted throughout Manila on January 8. Excitement soon rose to fever heat. The Spaniards packed their household goods and fled to the walled city, while the insurgents went immediately to the insurgent lines.

When the news reached the American headquarters and the purport of the manifesto was learned, orders were sent to the headquarters of every regiment on the island to keep the men within quarters under arms, ready to respond at a moment's notice to any emergency call. Guards all over the city were strengthened and every possible precaution was taken against an outbreak or disturbance.

Many insurgents who have been working in the city left their positions and went flocking to the lines outside of the city. As a result many business houses are short of help, and some have even closed their places temporarily.

The American, published in Manila, in speaking of the situation says:

"While all indications at present point to a very strained condition of affairs existing between the Americans and the insurgents, it is hoped that cool, calm judgment will avoid an open



SCENES IN ILOILO.

The action of Aguinaldo, the Filipino insurgent leader, in seizing and holding against the American representatives the city of Iloilo, has brought that place into a position of unusual prominence. The views of the city here presented are reproduced from photographs.

rupture, which the slightest overt act might cause.

Here is the first proclamation of Aguinaldo:

The proclamation issued by Maj. Gen. Otis of the U. S. Volunteers, which was published yesterday in the Manila newspapers, compels me to circulate the present in order to make known to all people able to read and understand the present document, my most solemn protest against the whole of the contents of the aforesaid proclamation fulfilling thus with my duty and conscience before God, my political promises with my beloved people, and my private and official relations with the North American Nation.

Gen. Otis calls himself in the proclamation, Military Governor of the Philippines, and I protest one and one thousand times with all the energies of my soul, against such authority.

I most solemnly proclaim, that I have not had either in Singapore, Hongkong, and Philippines any obligation either verbal or in writing, to acknowledge the sovereignty of America in this beloved soil.

On the contrary I say that I have returned to these islands conveyed in an American war vessel on the 19th of May of last year, with the decided and manifest purpose of waging war against the Spaniards, in order to reconquer our freedom and independence; and so did I set it forth in my official proclamation of the 24th of May, and in my proclamation to the Filipino people on the 12th of June, when in my birthplace of Cavite I unfurled for the first time, our sacred national flag, as a sacred emblem of our sacred aspiration, and lastly so did the American General, Gen. Merritt, predecessor of Gen. Otis, confirm it in his proclamation to the Filipino people a few days before requesting the surrender of the City of Manila from the Spanish General, Senor Jandames. In which proclamation it was clearly stated that the land and naval forces of the United States came here to give us our freedom, demolishing Spanish misrule.

And furthermore naturales and foreigners have been witnesses that the land and naval forces of the United States here extant have acknowledged the belligerency of the Philippines, not only respecting but rendering due honors publicly to the Philippine banner, which was triumphantly sailed

over the seas in the presence of all the foreign nations here represented by their respective consuls. As in the proclamation of Gen. Otis something is said about certain instructions of H. E. the President of the U. S., relating to the administration of the affairs of the Philippines. I protest solemnly in the name of God, root and fountain of all justice and right, and Who has visibly granted me the full power to direct my beloved brethren in the difficult task of our regeneration, against this intrusion of the U. S. in the suzerainty of these islands.

I equally protest in the name of all the Philippine people against said intrusion, because on granting me its vote of confidence, electing me, although unworthy that I be, to the post of President of the Nation, it has imposed upon me the duty of supporting till death its freedom and independence.

And lastly, I protest against this action so unexpected of the suzerainty of America in these islands, in the face of all the antecedents that I have in my possession relating to my relations with the American authorities, which prove in an unmistakable manner that the U. S. did not take me from Hongkong in order to wage war against the Spaniards for their benefit, but for the benefit of our freedom and independence, to attain which, said authorities made me the verbal promise of their decided support and valuable co-operation.

And in that way do I want you all to understand it, my beloved brethren, in order that united all by the bonds which cannot be severed, such as the idea of freedom and our absolute independence which have constituted our noble aspirations, you may all co-operate to the attainment of the desired end, with the strength given by the already very firmly rooted conviction of not turning back from the path of glory which we have traversed.

Malolos, 5th of January, 1899.
EMILIO AGUINALDO.

They File Articles.

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